

HABITAT

Yakut settlements occupy almost the whole of northeastern Siberia. Their territory extends eastward from the Lena to the Kolyma River for about 2000 miles and from the Arctic Sea to its southern limits about 1056 miles. Other tribes are settled or roam within these boundaries and Yakut villages are encountered beyond the area indicated, as will be seen below (Fig. 107). According to Strelbitsky¹ Yakutsk Province occupies an area of 1,533,255 square miles (3,489,689 square versts).

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF YAKUTSK PROVINCE

Yakutsk Province was formerly divided into five districts: Olekminsk, Yakutsk, Viliuisk, Verkhoyansk, and Kolymak. Two new districts have recently been established by the Soviet Government: the mountainous country on the upper course of the Aldan River, a tributary of the Lena, rich in gold, was designated as a separate district named Aldan, and a part of the Verkhoyansk District, the valley of the lower Lena River, rich in fish and peltry, was named Bulun.² But, to avoid confusion in describing the physical features of different localities, I shall employ the former nomenclature.

Both northern districts, Verkhoyansk and Kolymak, which I traversed in different directions will be reviewed. The route between Yakutsk and Sredne Kolymak, through Verkhoyansk and over the Verkhoyansk Ridge, was covered four times, twice (1895, 1897) from west to east and twice (1888, 1902) in the opposite direction. The eastward and westward journeys were made in winter on dog and reindeer sledges. One trip from east to west was accomplished during the summer on horseback. During the winter of 1897 I traveled over the tundra on reindeer sledges from the Kolyma River to Bulun on the Lena River. At some points I touched the seacoast, as at the mouth of the Khroma River. I also made some side trips, visiting the Yakut settlements on Lake Senkel and the Soldatovo River; I went from the Yakut settlement, Alayikha, on the Indighirka River, to the Russian settlement, Russkoye Ustye, at the mouth of the same river; from Bulun to the islands at the mouth of the Lena River; from Nishne Kolymsk to the mountainous region of the Big and Small Anui rivers, tributaries of the Kolyma; from Verkhne Kolymsk to the Yassachnaya, Nelemnaya, and Korkodon rivers. I visited the last three rivers three times (1896, 1897) going twice from Verkhoyansk and once (1902) from the shores of the

¹Strelbitsky, I. A., *The Calculation of the Surface of the Russian Empire*, 1874. In Russian.

²[cf. statement on p. 74, category 116, which indicates that Bulun was formerly part of the Viliuisk district--ANALYST]

(*Coregonus leucichtys*, *C. Omul*, *C. Muksun*, *C. clupoides*), the chief catch of the natives on the shores of Okhotsk and Bering seas consists of salmon of the genus *Oncorhynchus*; the dog salmon (*O. lagocephalus* or *O. keta*), the humpback salmon (*O. proteus* or *O. horbusha*), the red salmon (*O. lycaodon* or *O. niarka*), the chawicha (*Salmo orientalis*), and some others. With the migrating fish coming from the Arctic Ocean belong also the starlet (*Acipenser ruthenus*) and the sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*). 136

Many coregonidae and other species of fish live continuously in the Arctic rivers and in the numerous tundra lakes.

POPULATION OF THE POLAR REGION

The population to the north of the Verkhoyansk Ridge is very small. This region has only 0.01 man to a quadratic mile, or 1 man to 100 square miles. Settlements are confined to the river valleys and the shores of large lakes abounding in fish. The tundra dweller of Siberia seldom settles on the seacoast or on the adjacent islands, as do the American Eskimo. Since off shore the sea is quite shallow the hunting of sea mammals has not been developed; for instance, the ocean between the mouth of the Kolyma River and the Sviatoi Nos to the west is only seven meters deep at a distance of ten or twenty miles from shore. West of the Chukchee are no sea-going peoples and no skin boats. Late in the fall, when snowstorms begin to rage on the tundra, the nomadic natives wander southward to the protection of the forests. 161
634
131 ●
[361]

The Chukchee and Yukaghir are regarded as indigenous tribes of the region. The Tungus were forced to the Arctic region when the Yakut, migrating from the south, occupied Yakut Province. In their turn, the Yakut crossed the Verkhoyansk Ridge when the Russian conquerors invaded the Lena country and were followed to the Arctic region by Russians who settled at the mouths of the rivers. The climate is unfit for agriculture, but the Yakut introduced horned cattle and horses. Cattle-breeding, however, also encounters many obstacles: the grasses are of poor quality, the haying and fishing seasons coincide, and for nine months of the year the soil is covered with a deep layer of snow. In spite of the abundance of fish, famines are frequent, owing to lack of cooperation, methods of conservation, and foresight. The basic economic foundation of Arctic Siberia is the domesticated reindeer. The Yakut, as well as all the other tribes of the region, both aboriginal and immigrant, are endeavoring to acquire the reindeer, an important factor in their welfare. [221]
[511]

161
634
● '31

The Olekminsk District. The Olekminsk District in the south of Yakutsk Province is considerably smaller than others of the province as a part of it was annexed to the Vitimsk District of Irkutsk Province, when the gold mining region of Vitim was developed. At present it is confined to the valley of the Olekma River and to a small area to the north of the Lena River. The district town of Olekminsk is situated on the east bank of the Lena River not far from the mouth of its tributary, the Olekma River. Olekminsk District is a mountainous region and the Yakut population of about 10,000 is mainly concentrated in the Lena Valley, while on the tributaries of the Lena and in the mountains the nomadic Tungus predominate. The Yakut form one administrative unit, the Olekminsk *Ulus*, which is divided into six *naslegs* and forty-four clans. The largest *nasleg* is the Second Meitsky which includes fourteen clans.

The Viliuisk District. Viliuisk District lies beyond the principal lines of communication. It has no high mountain ridges like those bordering the Yakutsk District and is covered with dense forests called *taiga*. As has been previously stated, the northern part of the former Viliuisk District, which included the west bank of the lower course of the Lena, a region rich in fish, furs, and mammoth tusks, was recently detached from it to form a new district, named Bulun, after a Yakut fishing and trading post on the lower course of the Lena. At present the new Bulun District comprises a vast territory between the seventieth degree of north latitude and the Polar Sea and the Indighirka and Khatanga rivers. The Khatanga River is the boundary line between the Province of Yakutsk and Yeniseisk. As formerly constituted, Viliuisk consisted of four administrative divisions called *ulus* (Suntar, Markha, Upper-Viliuisk, and Middle Viliuisk *uluses*). The Suntar *Ulus* was divided into fourteen *naslegs* comprising seventy-five clans; the Markhinsk *ulus* had sixteen *naslegs* comprising eighty-six clans; the Upper Viliuisk *ulus* had twelve *naslegs* and forty-two clans; the Middle Viliuisk *ulus* had fourteen *naslegs* with forty-one clans. The population of about 67,000 is divided into 244 clans.

The Yakutsk District. The former Yakutsk District is now divided into two districts: Yakutsk and Aldan. The latter occupies the valley of the Aldan River, an eastern tributary of the Lena, and its tributaries. We will review the district in accordance with its former boundaries. Second in size after the Verkhoyansk District, Yakutsk District assumes first place in density of population. The table land between the Lena River and its tributary, the Aldan, is most heavily populated. Yakutsk

District is divided into eight *uluses*: 1, the East Khangalas *ulus* has twelve *naslegs*, including fifty-two clans, numbering about 14,500 people; 2, the West Khangalas *ulus* has nineteen *naslegs* which include sixty-seven clans with a population of about 22,000; 3, the Namaky *ulus* has seventeen *naslegs* and eighty-seven clans with a population of 17,550; 4, the Meghinsky *ulus* has sixteen *naslegs*, sixty-eight clans, and a population of 20,036; 5, the Borogon *ulus* has thirteen *naslegs*, forty-five clans, and a population of about 9,700; 6, The Bayagantai *ulus* has nine *naslegs*, 143 clans, and a population of 9,292; 7, the Baturus *ulus* has thirty-one *naslegs*, 107 clans, and 30,335 people; 8, the Dupsun *ulus* has eight *naslegs*, twenty-seven clans, and 7,706 people. The total number of clans in the Yakutsk District is 596 with a population of 131,088 (64,818 men, 66,270 women) showing a surplus of 1,452 women over men, or 0.55 per cent.

161
634
131●

In 1927 the Academy of Sciences of Leningrad published, under the editorship of Professor Paul Wittenburg a volume under the title of "*Iakoutie*," meaning the Yakut country. The volume contains 746 pages and includes twenty maps and tables, 78 drawings, nineteen photographs of the country investigated, and sixteen papers by specialists on the history, geo-morphology, geology, soil, fossils, vegetation, fur-hunting, fishing, agriculture, forestry, roads, and other items. In the present publication the writer has utilized the data thus presented.

CLIMATE

The fundamental factors which determine the climate of a country are: its latitude, the relation between land and sea, elevation above sea level and topography, and its situation with reference to adjoining areas of high or low pressure. A glance at a map may give a general idea of the first three factors. We will survey, in detail, the last factor, upon which the other climatic elements depend to a large degree.

132

Throughout the year, in Yakutsk and Verkhoyansk, we observed only moderate winds or absolute calm. During all seasons, absolute calm is more frequent in the evenings and rare during the day. In Yakutsk May and in Verkhoyansk June is the windiest month. North of Verkhoyansk the velocity of the wind increases with the decrease in altitude. Between Yakutsk and Verkhoyansk the velocity of the wind is eight meters a second and between Verkhoyansk and the Polar Sea ten meters a second.

The following table shows the velocity of wind in Yakutsk at different altitudes:—

HISTORY OF CONTACT WITH RUSSIANS

Y
173 The Yakut once lived in southern Cis-Baikal and earlier, possibly, in the Sayan Mountains. Under pressure from the Mongol-Buryat, they wandered into the Lena Valley occupied by Tungus tribes, whom they forced to retreat from the valley into the mountains. These events which occurred in the thirteenth or fourteenth century of our era, naturally could not be recorded in the old Russian annals. Our information is based on oral traditions, preserved among the Yakut.

HS
175 We have previously noted (see p. 64) that the Yakut were subjugated by two different Cossack parties from Mangasey and Yenisei. The Olekminsk fortress on the Lena River was erected in 1630
651
Y
175 when only Tungus lived in the region. In 1637 a Cossack party, under the command of Busa, collected tribute in furs from the Yakut of the Yana River.

In 1638 the Cossack elder, Postnik Ivanov, with a party of twenty-seven men, left Yakutsk on horseback, crossed the Verkhoyansk Ridge and entered the valley of the upper course of the Yana River, meeting first Tungus, and later Yakut.

In 1641 a Cossack party, under the command of Stadukhin, journeyed to the northeast of Yakutsk and reached the tableland, Oimekon, on the upper course of the Indighirka River. There they met Reindeer Tungus and cattle-breeding Yakut and exacted fur tribute from them.

HS
162 In 1675 there were in Olekminsk 206 tribute-paying Yakut and Tungus; forty years previously there were no Yakut in Olekminsk.
Y
167 On the Viliui River were three camps of Tungus and Yakut, totaling 1005 men; in Shigansk were 332 Yakut and Tungus; in Verkhoyansk 125 Yakut tax payers.

HS
175 By 1620 a report had reached Tobolsk from the Mangaseya Cossacks of the Great (Lena) River and the Lena Yakut. In 1631 they descended
651
Y
175 by the Viliui River, a tributary of the Lena, to the Lena River and imposed tribute on the adjacent Yakut. In 1632 a party of Cossacks under the command of the Boyar's son, Shakhov, took tribute in sables from a clan of Viliui horse-breeding Yakut. The Viliui River farther up from its mouth was occupied by Tungus only. The northern boundary of the distribution of the Yakut at that time was the mouth of the Viliui. The
Y
131 whole Lena Valley from the mouth of the Viliui River to the south, at a
133 distance of about 500 kilometers (or 310 miles) was occupied by Yakut.
361 In their possession were also all the Lena islands of that region, rich in

pasture lands. There is no definite information as to how far inland they penetrated at that period. We may admit, however, that the Yakut, being horse and cattle breeders, were hardly inclined to move into the dense forests far from the majority of their tribesmen, i.e., far from the Lena Valley. In the beginning of the seventeenth century the Yakut abode on the western banks of the Lena must have been the territory of the two present *uluses*¹ of Yakutsk District, Namskij and Western Kangalassky. There, according to Yakut traditions, was the first place of refuge of their mythical forefather, the "Tatar" Elliei. From there a part of his nearest descendants could also have emigrated over the Lena islands to the eastern banks of the Lena River, where excellent pastures are as abundant as on the western banks.

At the time of the Russian invasions the Yakut were already the owners of the central part of the trans-Lena tableland. They had settlements on the tributaries of the Aldan River, the largest of the western tributaries of the Lena, and on the Amga River, a tributary of the Aldan. But the most populous locality appears to have been the western part of the Lena Valley between Tabaginsky Cape and the Kangalassky promontory. This valley is about 70 versts (46.2 miles) long and the bank ridge retreats from the river at a distance of from three to six versts (from two to four miles). Lake Saisary lies almost in the middle of this valley. This is the largest open plain encountered in Yakut territory with the densest population of horse and cattle breeders. The owners of this valley, the Kangalassky, constitute, according to all Yakut traditions, the most powerful group of clans. The Kangalas Toyon (prince, elder), Tygyn, is depicted in legends as their absolute ruler, although these clans were nominally considered as independent divisions.

In 1632 the Russian invaders erected a little fortress called Lesnoi Ostroshek, on the eastern bank of the Lena; ten years later they transferred it seventy kilometers to the south, where it became the center of the territory under the name of the City of Yakutsk. The fortress, now the City, of Olekminsk was erected by a Cossack party under the command of Buza in 1635. In the summer of 1637 Buza built two flat-bottomed ships, called *kocha*, and descended to the mouth of the Lena River, and traveled in an easterly direction on the Polar Sea. Not far from the mouth of the Omoloi River he was barred by ice and was compelled to abandon his ships. For three weeks his party walked over mountain ridges until they arrived at the upper reaches of the Yana River, where they met Yakut and took many sable skins from them as tribute.

¹For the meaning of the administrative divisions of *ulus*, *oolas*, and *clan* see p. 47.

Y
131
133
361

Y
175
HS
175
631
651
[50]

"According to the calculation of General Strelbitsky, the area of the province of Yakutsk comprises in round figures 3,900,000 square kilometres, i.e. as much as the whole of European Russia with the exception of Poland and Finland. Orographically it may be naturally divided into two parts--namely, the lowland west of the Lena, through which only a few less important mountain ridges run, and the immense region to the east of that river, traversed by the great chain of the Jablonoff mountains, which in some places to the south-east reach a height of nearly 7000 feet, giving to this part of the province the character of a mountainous region."

"The province of Yakutsk is the largest in Siberia, and covers an area of no less than a million and a half of square miles, and is therefore nearly as large as the whole of Europe, omitting Russia. * The total population of this enormous province is 235,000, —

* It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Yeneseisk, and on the east by the Sea-coast provinces; whilst on its south lie the three provinces of Irkutsk, Trans-Baikal, and the Amur. The northern and western portions of the province are flat, but towards the south and south-east are the Yablonoi and Stanovoi mountain ranges, continuations, in a north-easterly direction, of the mighty Altai chain. The great river of the province is the Lena, whose waters are drained from an area of 800,000 square miles. From the slopes on the western side of Baikal its upper portion runs in a north-easterly direction as far as Yakutsk, after which the Lower Lena runs due north to the Arctic Ocean. The total length of the river is about 2,500 miles, with a fall of 3,000 feet. East of the Lower Lena are the rivers Yana, Indigirka, and Kolima, all of which are navigable and of considerable size, though small by comparison with their gigantic sister.

that is to say, it has about one-seventh part of an inhabitant to each square mile. The yearly number of marriages is 5,000, and the births 12,000. The Russian town population in 1876 numbered about 2,000, and the [295] country population 5,000; of which there were hereditary nobles, 100; personal nobles, 450; ecclesiastical persons, 600; military, 1,700; and the rest, upwards of 220,000, were natives--that is to say, Tunguses, Yuka-ghirs, and Yakutes. The natives are divided into communities, under golovahs, or may-ors, of their own race, who are, however, subject to the Russian authorities. The province is divided into five uyezds. "

116, 101, 131, 174

"The Yakuts occupy the valley of the Lena for almost its entire length: in the north they extend from the Khatanga to the Kolima, in the south from the sources of the Vilyui to the Sea of Okhotsk.

They call themselves Sokha or Sakhor: there is still in the neighbourhood of Minusinsk a Tartar tribe called Sekho, who may have retained the name from a time anterior to the northward migration of the Yakuts. They owe their name Yakut to their Tungus neighbours who call them Yako or Yakot. One branch is found between the Yenisei and Khatanga Rivers in the Government of Yeniseisk, who are known as Dolgans or Tolgans: they are a fishing, nomadic folk."

T /116 cont./

122 of them and would have given a lot to be out of this romantic
133 region as quickly as possible and into the most disconsolate
136 one in the world, the tundra of the far north, beyond the timber
line.

Y

122 On July 31 we met the Jakuten /Yakut/ Ssemjón, the former
123 traveling companion of our Tungus guide, who was just in the
T process of looking for reindeer that had strayed away. Hailed
Y by his friend Nikolai, he immediately came on board and for
[197] the first time we now heard the sound of the Jakut language,
which certainly did not make a favorable impression on us
after the very melodious sounding Tungus language. Since his
tschum /choom/ and his family were supposed to be only a short
distance farther downstream, we set out again in his company.
Soon he pointed to a willow thicket where his dwelling was sup-
posed to be, and he and Nikolai tried to attract the attention
of the occupants by calls -- but in vain. Even after we had
landed in the vicinity and the Jakute, along with Nikolai, was
sent off to seek the family, their search remained fruitless.
Only a boy, a younger brother of Ssemjón, appeared; the
women seemed to have run away out of fear of us, or at least
it was put this way to us.

Since the place was not suitable for a camp, we went on a
few versts farther and as usual had our tschum put up on the bank
of the river, but several arshins above the water level. It had
been raining for a few hours and we were glad to get under cover,
because the rain was constantly increasing. During the night
/117/ it grew worse and continued, though with interruptions,
throughout the next day. We were thus forced to stay, and
Czekanowsky utilized the time to ask the Jakuten /Yakut/ about
the region. It turned out that he lived on the Kónamka, a
river that can hardly be found on any map other than Chitrow's
small one. Nevertheless, it is supposed to be one of the two
main sources of the Anábara, or, as it is called here, the
T Anábar, which is noted on all maps, albeit in very different
[823] locations. Nikolai, too, drew various maps of the Olenék and
its tributaries. At first he had also tried to show the location

Y

• [131]

Dolgan

/127 cont./

122 speaking, but so poor that a shirt made of it falls off the body
123 in rags after a few days. To be sure, this is defective goods
[437] from Jakutsk /Yakutsk/ or Wiljuisk /Vilyuisk/, which in this
respect is probably the last possible link in the long progression
of merchandise that moves from the factories to Nishni-Nowgorod
/Nizhni Novgorod/, Irbit, Tomsk, etc., steadily decreasing
in quality. A reindeer which we wished to buy was not brought
along, because the Jakute /Yakut/ had had a death in his
family a few days before and during his attending to the burial
the reindeer had gone astray. At least so he said, and he
showed absolutely no desire to accompany us. Only when he
saw the relatively rich presents in the form of powder, lead,
flour, tea, ropes, and the like that Ssemjón received for his
services did he decide to come along, at first probably with the
intention of soon leaving us again after finding a substitute,
whom he hoped to find somewhere in the vicinity.

122. Boldonó is not the only inhabitant of this region; /128/ on
123 the Olenék itself, above the mouth of the Ssiligír, we saw a
342 tschum /choom/ and a large storage chamber. Its owner,
343 Gurtschúna, likewise a Jakute /Yakut/, was not present, but
● [131] had gone to the Dolgán, who, according to Middendorff's map,
are to be found from the mouth of the Anábára to the Jenissei
/Yenisei/ at Dúdino. The son of the schúlinga of this region
was also supposed to be staying temporarily in the vicinity of
the Ssiligír. And in fact we saw nets hung at the mouth of
the Ssénjka, which probably belonged to him, but he was not to
be seen, in spite of calls and shots. Ssemjón accompanied us
a short distance beyond the Ssiligír, which flows into the Olenék
from the right side with two branches at the junction and, after
the Argáchala, is probably its most important tributary. Then
he took his leave with many thanks and went back to his family,
which probably was now willing to be found.

/130 cont./

122 provided almost our only food, in view of the lack of reindeer
 123 meat. In laying out the nets, Boldonó used his own boat,
 114 wood. That is, in Middendorff (1) /131/ there is a note that

174
 137 1. Sibirische Reise /Siberian Journey/.
 501 Vol. IV, Part 1, No. 4, p. 572.
 171

● 131] along the streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean west of the
 Olenék there are poplar boats, the material for which comes
 from the alluvial islands of the Olenék. Now, however, along
 the Olenék we had come across neither the aromatic poplar
 (Populus suaveolens Fisch.), which barely reaches the Tunguska
 (along it only one specimen was known to the population in the
 vicinity of Podwolótschnaja /Podvoloshnaya/ as a great
 rarity and this fell as an offering to science in 1873), nor the
 aspen (Populus tremula L.), which likewise has its arctic
 boundary much more to the south. To be sure, we heard that
 the first-named poplar occurs on some tributaries of the Olenék,
 indeed, even very far to the north, namely on the little
 Tyrachtán River, which empties into the Náukyt River,
 therefore probably about 70° latitude, but it is said to be very
 rare everywhere and of so little thickness that it cannot be used
 for any kind of work. Therefore where did those poplar boats
 come from? Boldonó's boat came from the Lena, brought from
 there by his father. If Middendorff's statement does not simply
 rest on an error, he perhaps means the islands at the mouth
 of the Olenék, where possibly poplar trunks from the more
 easterly Siberian rivers, but not from the Olenék, might have
 been deposited by the sea.

122 On August 17 we saw a young reindeer on the bank and
 123 soon afterward a human dwelling. A stop was made, and
 while I quickly made my magnetic observations, for which I
 now rarely found time, Boldonó went across the river and after
 some time appeared in the company of an oldish Jakuten /Yakut/.
 We had hoped to acquire in him a talkative successor to our all
 too silent guide, but in vain. Even less could be gotten out of

/197 cont./

632 from the Arctic Ocean, owes its present importance less to the rich
[226] fishing, which could be made useful for the more southerly regions
[439] only by the establishment of a steamship company like the one
on the Jenissei /Yenisei/, and more to the trade in arctic foxes
and in particular in mammoth tusks, which are collected here
from the entire region and then taken to the European market by
[136] way of Jakutsk /Yakutsk/ and Irkutsk. Fossil ivory is found
throughout northern Siberia, although the richest sources are sup-
posed to be the New Siberian Islands in the Arctic Ocean, but the
trip there across the frozen ocean involves great difficulties and
dangers, and we were even told that the government had prohibited
trading trips there after a party of ivory-seekers perished on one.

161

According to the more detailed reports gathered by

● 131

Czekanowsky on his second stay in Bulún, the population of the
entire ulússes consists of 2,293 souls, 770 of whom are counted
on the stretches of the Lena lying within the forest region, 30 in
the forest region along the Olenék, while about 550 live on the
timber line itself between the Lena and Anábara, and /198/ over
900 live on the tundra, and, in particular, on the islands at the
mouth of the Lena and the Olenék. These people, consisting of
131 Jakuten /Yakut/, or rather Jakutized Tungus, are cut off on all
177 sides from intercourse with other human beings by broad, barren
stretches scarcely traversed by a hunter, certainly to their ad-
vantage -- I have spoken above, in the description of our sojourn
in Boljkalák, of the inhabitants' purity of morals -- may it be
preserved here a very long time and may more active intercourse
and the cultural advance connected with it exert only a whole-
426 some influence on these upright primitive people. Up to now --

273

at least so we were assured -- the natives strictly guard against
running into debt with the merchants, and liquor, this plague ad-
vancing in the train of civilization and so corrupting for all
primitive peoples, seems to be relatively not very widespread
273 here. I must mention here that the government does not permit,
or at least permits only under great limitations, the sale of spirits
to the native tribes of Siberia, as well as to the workers at the
gold washings, but, in view of the immense tracts of land to be

51: Müller

RV2 Yakut RV2

102

● 131

133

A	B	C
D	E	F

Chart of Positions of End Map
[Pacing End Map]

N-2 (1873-1875) 1882

RV2

[End map - B]

Tungus RUS

TY
102

102

130

133



51: Müller--188

N-2

(1873-1875) 1882

RV2 Yakut RV2

[End Map- C] Tungus R45

T

Y

102

131

133



51: Müller--189

N-2

(1873-1875) 1882

RV2 Yakut RV2

[End Map-D] Tungus RUS

T
Y
102
131
133



[End Map - E]

Tungus RV5

T
Y

51: Müller--190

N-2

(1873-1875) 1882

RV2 Yakut RV2

102

131

133



[End Map - A] Tungus RU5

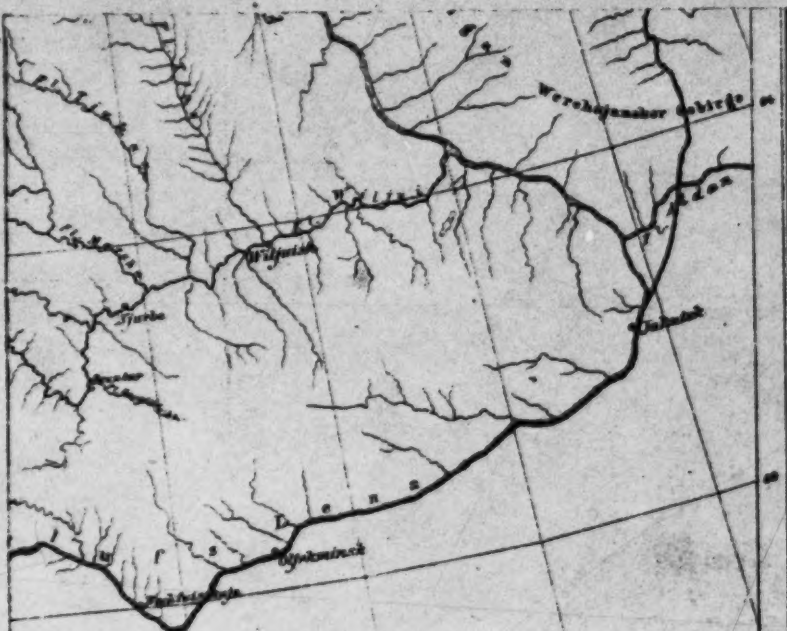
T 51: Müller--191 N-2 (1873-1875) 1882 RV2 Yakut RV2 ●

Y

102

131

133



General Map
of the
Northernmost Part of East Siberia
between the Jenissei / Yenisei/ and Jana / Yana/ Rivers.

From the surveys
by
Ferdinand Müller and Alexander Czekanowsky.

Scale 1: 7,840,000.

7 versts - 1 geogr. mile

Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus.